NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1895.-COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

### WALL STREET CHEERS UP.

VOL. LXIII.-NO. 116.

THINKS THE COUNTRY CAN TAKE CARE OF ITSELF FNANCIALLY.

An Unlimited Market For Gold Bonds and a Good Domestic Market For Cale Bonds Gold Shippers For Small Profits Have Difficulty in Getting Greenbacks-Financtal Men Looking Hopefully to Washington-Washington Buying More Stocks

Wall street drew a good deal of encouraging inspiration from Washington yesterday. The publication of the outlines of the revenue and bond bill that the Ways and Means Committee of the House has decided to report to-morrow together with the news that Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan went to Washington on Monday after noon, presumably at the request of Mr. Cleve land or some member of his Cabinet, made brokers and many of their clients feel that decisive steps would be taken at once to increase the revenues of the Treasury and also its gold balance. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether the Senate would agree with the House in authorizing an issue of bonds distinctly payable in gold, and also as to the pros pects of placing in Europe any large amount of bonds of a character similar to those issued last spring, should Congress fail to act at once upon recommendations made in the President's

last message. The most trustworthy information obtainable upon these points is that the combination of tariff revision and a bond provision in the same measure is likely to result in compromises and political concessions in the Senate as well as the House, which may enable the promoters of the measure to carry it through. Should the attempt fail, however, there is no doubt in the minds of the best informed bankers in Wall street that an issue of bonds to any amount might be decided upon as expedient at this time could easily be placed in this country. Evidence upon this point was furnished resterday by the applications that were received by three banks from some of their country correspondents for an interest in any syndicate that may be formed to loat a new issue of Government bonds. These banks received in their first mail requests from less than a dozen institutions for an aggregate of nearly \$6,000,000 of bonds, and in each case it was stated that the prospective purchaser had in hand the gold to pay for the bonds, and would be only too glad to turn it over to the Treasury.

This incident, which was made public before the close of business, was generally regarded as satisfactory evidence of the disposition of banks and institutions throughout the country reyarding a new Government loan. The banks of this city are, so far as known, of one mind in Vie matter. None of them took out Clearing Louse loan certificates yesterday under the resolution adopted by the Associated Banks on Yonday. This is capable of two interpretaboth of which are entirely reasonable Vne is that the banks and their customers are h easy circumstances, and the other is that the banks have tacitly agreed to conse e their reburces with the view of taking auvantage of an opportunity to subscribe to a new issue of

The chances of floating any large amount of new Government bonds abroad are not, according to all accounts, especially favorable, but that fact does not depress those who are most familiar with the placing of the last issue. As a matter of fact, London bankers and investors did not manifest any great eagerness to sub scribe to the last loan until the correspondent of banking houses here began to subscribe for them on early information that the portion of the loan offered in this country was being heavily oversubscribed. The Englishmen then found that they had to compete with our own bankers in securing the bonds offered in London. To be sure, a good many of the bonds sold abroad were returned to this country during the summer, but it was because the advance in price, owing to the demand here, tempted for-

eign subscribers to take handsome profits. It is useless to disguise the fact that it is now practically impossible to sell in Europe any large amount of the bonds of this country paya have been pretty thoroughly canvassed on this point, and the consensus expressed by foreign bankers is that, while a "coin" bond could no be handled in large quantities an obligation of the United States distinctly payable in gold would be absorbed to a virtually unlimited amount. This condition of affairs places an unusually grave responsibility upon Congress, particularly upon the Senate. But even if that body should not realize its obligations to the country it is firmly believed by the bankers of this city that \$75,000,000 or \$100,-000,000 of bonds issued under the same pro visions of law that were relied upon last spring

could be placed in this country at a fair price The feeling is growing in Wall street, since the President sent his Venezuelan message to Congress, that the United States can take care of themselves financially, now that they have given a quietus to the greenback and free silver movements. The tendency, it is argued, is toward sound money. This is shown by the character of the new House of Representatives, and a few years may witness an Improvement in the Senate. But taking things as they are, it is plain that the President's stand on the Venezuelan matter has aroused a degree of patriotism that insures the financing of the Treasury independently of foreign money

A further sharp advance in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, resulting chiefly from favorable developments at Washington, increased the feeling of cheerfulness that began to prevail on Monday. There, was good buying of stocks, and it was significant that houses with close connections with Washington were among the largest buyers. It was believed that they or their clients possessed advance information as to what will take place in Congress o between the Administration and influential bankers within the next few days. The only people who were disgruntled yesterday were the few foreign bankers who want to ship gold for an infinitesimal profit. According to all accounts, they had some difficulty in getting greenbacks, by presenting which they can with draw gold from the Treasury, and they were further disturbed by the possibility that an issue of Clearing House certificates might prevent them from getting any considerable amount of legal tender or Treasury notes. It is not generally believed that affairs will get to that point. If they do, the result will be a slight premium upon gold. That bugbear, however, has been contemplated so long that, in the opinion of some bankers, the sooner it is actually met the better.

### AN ENGLISH INVITATION.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Asks New Yorkers to Become Associate Members. Superintendent Powers of the New York Cot. ton Exchange yesterday cabled the Christmas greetipgs of the officials and members of the Local Board to the officers and members of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and immediately received a cable in reply reciprocating the greeting. Both cables were read from the rostrum and evoked hearty applause. The following letter was posted on the Exchange yes-

"LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION (Ltd.), LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24, 1895.

"LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24, 1895.
"Lean Six: Hitherto any cotton spinner or other person engaged in the cotton trade in the United Kingdom has been eligible for election by the directors as an associate member of this association. The chief advantage to associate members is that they are entitled to have their business in futures transacted at the minimum rate of \$4\$ per cent. for outsiders, and I have the pleasure to inform you

that it has recently been decided to extend this privilege to the members of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges.

The letter created a great deal of favorable comment, and several members inquired for blank forms which accompanied the letter.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S MISSION.

He Is in Washington, but Is Keeping Him-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-J. Plerpent Mergan arrived here last night. He had not been at the Treasury at noon to-day, and his whereabouts are kept a secret. He is said to have come to consult with the President and Secretary Carlisle as to financial matters, and incidentally as to placing bonds in the event of the failure of Congress to afford speedy relief.

#### CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES. The Philadelphia and Boston Associations

Get Hendy for Emergencies. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24,-The Philadelphia learing House Association to-day authorized the issue of Clearing House certificates to any banks that may desire to make use of them. No certificates were taken out to-day, and it is

not believed that any of the local banks will

ask for them unless the financial situation shall

change for the worse. The committee's action change for the worse. The committee's action was taken merely as a precautionary measure and is in line with similar action on the part of the New York and Boston associations.

Hosrow, Dec. 24.—The Hoston Clearing House Association, at a special meeting to-day, voted that Clearing House certificates be issued to any of its banks that may apply for them. The certificates will bear 7 3-10 per cent. interest. The committee having charge of the details of the issuance of Clearing House certificates consists of Presidents Ripley, Haven, Beal, Carr, Aldrich, and Hallowell. This is the same committee as in 1893, except that Messrs, Aldrich and Hallowell take the place of Messrs. Pierce and Burr.

Another Fallure in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.-William G. Hopper & Co., bankers and brokers at 28 South Third street, made an assignment to-day to Walter prepared to make any statement concerning the failure, except that it is a direct result of last week's panic in the stock market. The firm has been in business for more than twenty years. The failure had no effect on the local stock market. The firm's New York business is transacted through the firm of Bickley, Keech & Wood.

#### Mr. Bland's Financial Panacen. Sr. Louis, Dec. 24.-In response to a request

Mr. R. P. Bland to-day telegraphed to the "My remedy for existing financial troubles

would be the free coinage of silver as well as gold and the redemption of all Government obligations in either gold or silver coin, which-ever at the time was most advantageous or con-venient for the Treasury. I would not issue bonds nor increase taxation. Better issue Treasury notes on warrants and coin silver free. This policy is good for peace or war." A Bill for \$500,000,000 Bank Notes, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) introduced in the House to-day a bill authorizing the issue of a bank note circulation to the amount of \$500,000,000, to be allotted to national banks to the extent of \$0 per cent. of their paid-up unimpaired capital, upon the deposit of bonds or United States legal tender notes. The Secretary of the Treasury is requested to maintain a redemption fund for the redemption of the notes issued under this act.

### RAYNOR AGAINST CLEVELAND.

#### The Maryland Ex-Congressman No Longer Speaks Up for the President

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 .-- Ez-Congressioan Isldor Raynor, who is recognized as a warm personal and political friend of President Cleveland, and who served for six years upon the Committee of Foreign Affairs in Congress, and had charge of the Hawaiian debate upon the floor of the House as the representative of the Administration, thus expressed himself to-day in reference to the Venezuelan complications:
"There will be no war, and if I were a mem-

ber of the Foreign Affairs Committee 1 would not vote for war or for any of the steps leading to it. This is a novel proposition, and I regret exceedingly the shape it has taken. We have hitherto as a party maintained a conservative foreign affairs but now we have branched out into a field that is covered with mulications.

nestions, especially the progress of the Monroe

questions, especially the progress of the Monroe doctrine, but the most extreme advocate of that doctrine has never contended that it applied to a case of the settlement of a controversy regarding lines in which controversy each party is alleging a bons fide claim of title.

"Mr. Olney's argument upon this branch of the discussion is not at all convincing to the legal mind. Great Britain for over a century has had virtual-possession of a great portion of the disputed territory, and she is willing now to go into arbitration upon the title to the remainder, but we step in and say to her, 'Unless you arbitrate as to the whole we will appoint a Commission to settle your boundary lines for you and compel you to obey its decree at the point of the bayonet. I do not think President Monroe ever conceived of such an application of the message that he sent to Congress in 1823.

"I am a firm believer in what is known as the American doctrine upon this subject, and I do not believe in standing filly by and permitting any foreign despot to seize the reins of republican government upon this continent, but I cannot, nor can any other man who understands the history or geography of his country, agree with Secretary Olney in his assertion that we are 'the sovereign of this continent."

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE. t Will Become International Law When We Compel Its Recognition.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 24.-Judge John Lawson Professor of Law in the State University, is the author of numerous legal books. His work on 'Contracts" is used in nearly all of the leading law schools of America. Speaking of the threatened war with England, Judge Lawson said to-

There will be no war, for the reason that England has given too many hostages to fortune in the shape of American investments. Every American citizen would be released for Every American curren would be released for the time from any debt obligation to Great Britain, and if it became necessary the United States Government could, as a war measure, wholly abrul obligations. Even without Gov-ernmental action all business relations would

ernmental action all business relations would ceases. "Take the suspension of English Insurance companies doing business in America. All the obligations incurred under these would be cancelled. It will be a long time before a commercial country like England invoices herself in war with the United States."

Judge Lawson does not agree with the aw professors of Yale and Harvard in their published utterances of international law, "International law," says Judge Lawson. "Is not a code of principles reckoned from all that perstains to justice. It is simply certain important principles which each nation has been able to get other nations to acquiesce in through force. The Monroe doctrine will become international law as soon as the United States, holding firm to its position, compels its recognition by to its position, compels its recognition by another country,"

### TEN-INCH GUNS FOR SUMTER.

Other Coast Defences for the South Con-templated at Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.- The recent visit of Major-Cen. Miles to Atlanta and other places in the South concerned the subject of coast defraces. The initiative will be taken with the \$75,000 available for improving the defences of Fort Sumter. Charleston Harbor, and a project to equip it with 10-inch guns is under consideration.

Patriotic Temporary Crew of the Texas. The crew of sixty-four men from the Richmond Locomotive Works of Richmond, Va., who have been aboard the United States battle ship Texas for a month and have attended to ship Texas for a month and have attended to
the engines and boilers during her frials, presented a memorial yesterday to George F. Coleman, marine engineer of the company, their
executive officer. Cont. Glass, Executive Officer
Kelley, and Chief Engineer Smith of the Texas,
also received the commendation of the men.
"When the time shall come for the call to
arms we will respond promptly to serve under
you in defence of our country. Long live old
Giory." was the concluding paragraph of the
memorial.

### BOTH RELIEF BILLS DONE.

TARIFF CHANGES FOR REVENUE ONLY, REPUBLICANS SAY.

Lobbyists Who Went to Washington to Get More Protection Shut Out by the Ways and Means Committee-The Administration Expected to Help Whip

the Bond Bill Through the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24,- "Let the country understand," said a leading Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee to a United Press reporter to-day, "that the bill we shall present to the House on Thursday is a pure revenue measure, hurriedly prepared to meet an exigency in our national finances, and in response to the President's plea that some measure for relief must be afforded by Congress. There has been no attempt at tariff revision. Our measure is purely a revenue measure."

The correctness of this declaration was shown by the action of the committee to-day in declining to hear Judge William Lawrence of Ohio, President of the National Wool Growers' Association, who desired to be heard in support of a higher rate on wool than that previously agreed upon. Repeated applications have been made to the committee, collectively soil individually, from Eastern manufacturers who have deprecated hasty action in the preparation of the bill, that a postponement in this preparation be had until their arguments could be presented. To all these applications the committee have turned a deaf ear, and the bilt will have the unusual distinction of being presented to the House as the sole result of the committee's labors, uninuenced by outside considerations.

At this afternoon's session of the Republican nembers of the committee several changes were made in the rates agreed upon yesterday. When an adjournment was had at 5 o'clock the framework of the bill had been completed and nothing remained but to put it in proper form. At vesterday's meeting it was decided that farm products, including live stock, should have a 25 per cent, horizontal increase over the present law, because of the ruinous competition which the granger element along the Northern frontier professed to suffer from Canadian neighbors. This led some of the Eastern members to-day to ask a corresponding increase on nanufactures of iron and steel. This precipitated a spirited discussion, in which the committee divided, practically, on geographical lines, the Western men strongly opposing a higher rate than 15 per cent. After some debate an agreement was reached that the agricultural schedule should be placed in the same category with the other schedules, namely, at a 15 per cent, horizontal increase. This was the only serious difference of the day, and it was

settled speedily. The sugar schedule alone is exempted from It was deemed inexpedient to include change. sugar in the horizontal increase, owing to the embarrassments which might arise from increasing the differential duty on refined sugars

The most important change made at to-day's ession was that as to carpet wools, which, in the new bill, will be restored to the McKinley

session was that as to carpet wools, which, in the new bill, will be restored to the McKinley rate. On all other wools the duty will be 60 per cent, of the McKinley law, with the compensatory duty on the manufactured product, also 60 per cent, of the previous law. The duty on all grades of lumber will be placed at 60 per cent, of the McKinley law.

The bond bill was completed to-day and will be sent to-night to the Government printing office. Both it and the revenue bill will be laid before the full committee at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. When the committee adjourns the Emeratic nambers will held a secret session at which they will decide upon the policy to be pursued by them when the two measures are called up in the House. Eath bills will be presented to the House on Thursday. The Committee on Rules will report and pass through the House a resolution of the tariff bill, and Friday for the bond bill is understood to have the approval of Secretary Carlisie and, consequently, of the President. This encourages the Republican leaders to believe that it may pass the Senate, notwithstanding the preponderance of free sliver sentiment in that body. With the President from the South, with a possibility that a sufficient number may be secured to join the sound money Republicans and pass the measure.

exerical upon certain Democratic Senators from the South, with a possibility that a sufficient number may be secured to join the sound money Republicans and pass the measure.

The bond bill is simple in its details. It provides for the issuance of bonds, interest and principal payable in coin and redeemable at the option of the Government at the end of five years. It changes the rate of interest provided in the act of 1875, under which bonds are now issued, to 3 per cent, which is also the rate of interest that the \$50,000,000 coupon certificates of indebtedness, which will be used only to meet the defeit in the Treasury, will also bear. No provision is made in the bond bill regarding the legal tender notes. The bill, by simply separating the redemption fund from the general assets of the Treasury, puts it in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury temporarily to isolate the legal tenders when redeemed.

The two bills will go into effect upon their passage and remain in operation until Aug. 1, 1898.

The plan of the Ways and Means Committee to report two bills, instead of coupling the tariff on the bond measures in one bill, gives great satisfaction to the free-silver Republicans, who otherwise would have been compelled to antagonize their own party, since few if any of the number favor a bond issue, Before proceeding to this extremity they would have urged on the floor of the House the separation of the two measures. A hasty ranvass made by them yesterday developed the fact that their proposed protest would have been warmly supported by many of the anti-silver Republicans on the ground that it would be manifestly unfair to place them in an attitude of hostility to their party when no necessity existed for it.

#### CONGRESSMAN MORSE PREDICTS. A Republican Lundelide Would Follow a

Veto of the Coming Tariff Bill, Boston, Dec. 24.-Congressman Morse is home from Washington on a flying trip of a few hours'

duration. When asked what he thought of the situation in Washington he said: "The situation is simple. President Cleveland has played two cards for political purposes. The

figst was his Venezuelan message, which got up a war scare and caused a loss in securities in New York city alone of more than \$500,000,000. Then he takes advantage of the threatened panic to send a message to Congress in which he says a crisis is impending, and, though he himself has just got back from a two weeks duck shooting expedition, he asks Congress not to adjourn on account of the crisis. The House of Representatives has taken him at his word, and will meet the crisis day on Thursday by the passage of a tariff bill substantially on the lines of the bill I Introduced at the opening of Congress.

"If Congress should fail to pass it or the President yeto it. I should favor an adjournment of Congress and going before the people on that issue. The last Republican landslide would not be even a zephyr to what would occur at the Presidential election on that issue. We would carry more that half of the Southern States. Louisians, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, West Virginia, and North Carolina would surely go Republican.

"The House will undoubtedly pass a bond bill on the Jines of Mr. Read's bill presented at the last session, but there is no prospect of such a bill passing the Senate."

As to the prospects of war, Mr. Morse declared Then he takes advantage of the threatened panic

half passing the Senate."

As to the prospects of war, Mr, Morse declared most emphatically that there would certainly be none.

#### SHORT HOLIDAYS FOR MEMBERS. ongressmen Called Back to Washington

Washington, Dec. 24. Telegrams are arriving already from some of the 120 absentees of the House, announcing that they will reach Washington in time to vote on the tariff and bond bills which will be reported on Thursday. Among the New Yorkers who have responded to the telegrams are Messrs. Fischer, Lafevre, and Odell. There are other New York absentees, but a considerable number have remained in town. Fifty of the absentees are members of the New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland delegations, who arranged to return immediately after Christmas if their services were needed.

were needed.
One of the absentees is Mr. Hainer of Nebrassa. He had just reached his home when the telegraphic demand for his return arrived. He replied that he would be here on time; but in order to do so he must have left Nebraska a

### IN SCHOMBURGK'S OWN WORDS.

A Book in Which He Says His Party Pushed Beyond British Boundaries,

LANCASTES, Pa., Dec. 24.-F. R. Diffenderfer of the New Era editorial staff yesterday forwarded to Secretary of State Olney a little volume, discovered among books in his possession, which may prove of value present difficulty with England, This book is volume 39 of Jardine's Naturalists' Library, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1843. It is a treatise on the fishes of Guinna, written by Robert Schomburgk, who surveyed the boundary line on which Great Britain has founded her claim to a large share of territory belonging

to Venezuela. Prelixed to the book is a memoir of nearly a hundred pages, including a long account of Schomburgk's operations in Guiana and Venezuela between the years 1835 and 1839. It is this part of the volume which may prove important to the Boundary Commission authorized by Congress.

On Sert, 20, 1838, Schomburgk and a party of explorers sailed up the Takutu River and entered the Mahu, on which stream they remained several days, the guests of the Indians. tinuing his account of the journey, Schomburgk

saye: "At length the column was put in marching order, the coxswain at the head, carrying the British union flag, under which they had been marching for the last three years, through hitherto unknown parts of Gulana. Now it was to lead them beyond the British boundaries, into regions known only to the copper-colored Indian; but they were animated with the hope of reaching, for the first time from this side of the continent, the point which Baron Humboldt had in 1800, after many difficulties, arrived at from the westward, namely, Esmeraldo, on the

This shows that whatever surveys or lines Schomburgk may have made afterward, in 1838 and 1839 he admitted that that territory was alien to the British.

### CARNEGIE'S CARLE TO THE TIMES. Suggesting That England Could Yet Assent

to Arbitration with Venezuela The London Times published yesterday this cable despatch from Andrew Carnegie:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 23., 1895. Editor of The Times. " A very great power has declined arbitration in a boundary dispute with a very weak power, because part of the boundary in dispute has been settled by its citizens, whom It is bound in honor to protect; but the great power might have agreed to accept arbitration of the whole dispute, provided a value was first agreed upon, or that arbitrators should fix one upon the settled territory, continued possession of which

was said to be necessary. Thus would the principle of arbitration have been upheld and honor doubly protected, title perfected by honorable payment if unexpectedly found defective, and all her citizens securely

guarded.

"There should be little difficulty in securing arbitration in this form through your able Ambassador at Washington, aided by the good offices of your kindred nation, whose services in your recent dispute with Nicaragua had so have a lessue as issue.

happy an issue.

"Perhaps a price could be fixed, without arbitration, for Venezuela's claims to the settled territory, although this is less probable and infinitely less desirable, since peaceful arbitration is the precious fewel of our age and should not be discarded. Those who have seen in it the Christian substitute for barbarous war, at least as far as boundary disputes were concerned, cannot, but believe that the people of Christian England would favor arbitration with weak and helpies Venezuela, thus rene erred compatible in

cannot but believe that the people of Christian England would fayor arbitration with weak and helpless Venezuela, thus renered compatible in any event with the performances of all firthonorable obligations and reduced simply to a question of payment to perfect her title if found defective by inapartial arbitration after exercial investigation. This is a matter at present resting solely he were England and Venezuela, as far as arbitration is now concerned, but that it would be halled by the American people as a just mode of settlement, and restore unclouded friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, should not insure it less careful or less favorable consideration.

"In this grave crisis, when the passions of men are so wildly stirred, it is impolitic to refer to the strained relations between the two nations, which embrace all of our race; but it is important for the people of both lands to remember that the deplorable irritation now existing has its sole cause in the refusal of peaceful arbitration upon a point of honor which it is held renders the continued possession of some disputed territory necessary, but which can readily be safeguarded, and yet arbitration be made the instrument of peaceful aid honorable settlement for all parties concerned. made the instrument for all parties concerned.
"Andrew Carnegie."

#### TALK OF A GUNBOAT PURCHASE. Reported in New Brunswick that the Navy Department Wants the Nerino.

New BRUNSWICK, Dec. 24 .- The statement was made here to-day that the Navy Department is endeavoring to purchase the light draught gunboat General Norino, now building at the yards of Hugh Ramsay at Perth Amboy. The boat was begun several weeks ago under a contract with the Consul of the United States

of Colombia. It is to be constructed here and then taken part, shipped to Colombin, and again set up and finished, ready for actual service. The boat is about one hundred and forty feet long and seventeen feet wide. Her maximum draught will be only three feet six inches. She is designed for service in shallow rivers and bays.

Mr. Ramsay was seen to-night by a St'x reporter. He said that he knew nothing of the proposed purchase, and that he was going ahead with the work on the Nerino as rapidly as resultide.

"This vessel is the pioneer of her class in this

"This vessel is the ploneer of her class in this hemisphere," he added. "Gunboats somewhat similar in design, but much smaller, were used on the Nile by the British during the months preceding the fail of Khartoum, but they were far inferior to the Nerino."

The drawlings were all furnished by Ramsay, and he is doing all of the work. The huil will be of three-sixteenths steel and all vital parts of the ship will be protected with chrome or nickel steel armor. The boat is to have a guaranteed speed of 15 k nots per hour. Her armament will consist of three guns. One of them will be located in the hollow mast.

The other two will be one forward and the other aft, both of them Maxim rapid fire, each capable of shooting 400 shots a minute and able to kill at one mile. A powerful sea search light will be placed on the pilot house.

#### \$10 FOR A PATRIOTIC BLOW. Major Beebe Sends a Check to the Soldier

Who Punched His Mate. WILLEY'S POINT, L. L. Dec. 24. - Private Gustave Gluckauf of the Engineer Battailon received to-day a reward for his promptness in the barracks last Friday night in punching a fellow soldier who declared that he would not fight against England, his native country, if war should result from the Venezuelan trouble. The story of the fight and the circumstances leading up to it have already been published

leading up to it have already been published. This afternoon Gluckauf exhibited to his friends a check for \$10 which he received through the mail from Major W. S. Beebe, a retired officer of the Ordnance Department of the army. The check was accompanied by a request that the soldier meet Major Beebe in the Hoffman House, New York city, as soon as convenient.

Gluckauf and the soldier with whom he fought were each sentenced to one month's black list. When a man is on the black list he is not permitted to leave the post. Notwithstanding this, when Private Gluckauf showed the commanding officer the check and letter from Major Beebe to-day the soldier got a pass to go to the Hoffman House. It is said the pass contains permission to apply for an extension of leave for two days. Gluckauf had never heard of Major Beebe before, and the latter probably only heard Gluckauf's name in connection with the story of the fight. the story of the fight.

### Boston Peace Advocates Meet.

Boston, Dec. 24. A largely attended special meeting of the American Peace Society was meeting of the American Feace Society was held last evening, at which Robert Treat Paine presided. Among the speakers were the Hon, Edward Atkinson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. A resolution was adopted declaring war between the United States and Great Britain "a moral impos-

#### Chauncey and Wales Might Settle that Venezuelan difficulty. But the only thing that will

settle a cough or cold is Riker's Expectorant .- Adv.

### BRAZIL'S THANKS TO US.

#### HER DEPUTIES CONGRATULATE OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Echoes of the President's Message from the Big Southern Republic - Seantor Allen's Resolution for a Pan-Ameriean Congress - Ex-Confederates May Now Hold Army or Navy Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. Speaker Reed laid before the House to day the following telegram. although, ne samer: an irregular manner: "Rio Janeino, Dec. 21. although, he said, it had reached the Chair in

President Chamber of the Representatives, Washing

ton, D. C.:
"The Chamber of Deputies of the United States of the republic of Brazil congratulates the Chamber of the Representatives of the North American Union for President Cleveland's worthy message, which so nobly and highly defends the rights and liberty of the American nations concentrated in Monroe prin-ROSA E. SILVA, President." The reading of the message was followed by

Mr. Cooper (Dem., Fla.) offered a bill making Paim Beach a sub-port of delivery and entry, and asking consent for present consideration. The necessity for the passage of the bill was that Mr. Flagler, the oil and hotel magnate, intended to put on a line of American steamers between that port and the Bahamas, the first steamer of which, the Northumberland, was due to arrive at Palm Beach Jan. 17. At present there were no facilities for entering and clearing the vessels nearer than Key West, which would involve a week's delay in every case. The bill was passed.

At 12:40 o'clock the House adjourned until Thursday.

The session of the Senate to-day was quite as well attended as usual. The galleries were

pretty well filled. Resolutions and memorials from Ohio endorsing the action of the President in relation to Venezuela and in favor of recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents were presented by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In introducing a bill for the issue of Springfield rifles to each State and Territory for the National Guard, in exchange for rifles now held by them, Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) explained that it had nothing whatever to do with "the idiotic war scare." The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) introduced a bill requiring the engineers on the subsidized Ameri-can line of steamships to be American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered the following

resolution:
"Whereas, Recent events have shown that European nations are making an aggressive attempt to obtain a greater foothold on the American continent; and "Whireas, Such an attempt shows the necessity of a closer union of the American republics;

therefore
"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate
that the United States of America should
as speedily as possible invite all American republics to enter into a closer union, to be known
as the Pan-American Union, for the purpose of as the Pan-American Union, for the purpose of promoting the general industrial and commercial welfare of the members thereof, and secure said respective republics from European or other foreign encroachments. Such union should be made of lasting benefit to the people of the several republics forming it, and a unit of value should be established and maintained therein, which shall be a full logal tender and circulate freely between the various republics and the people thereof."

The resolution was referred to the several resolution was referred.

which shall be a full logal tender and circulate freely between the various republics and the people thereof."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There was an interesting discussion on the bill introduced last week by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) to repeal the statutes which forbid the employment in the army or navy of the United states of any person who, having held a commission therein, afterward served in the Confederate army. There was no opposition manifested to the provisions of the bill litself, but only to passing it without its going through the regular form of its being referred to and considered by a committee. A motion for such reference was made by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.), but was withdrawn, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) was conspicuous in its advocacy, expressing the hore that as the Senate, without distinction of party, had come to the support of a Democratic President when he announced national principles in relation to Venezuela, so the Senate, without delay, without criticism, freely and generously, would pass this bill by the affirmative vote of every Senator.

After the bill had been disposed of, the resonate. this bill by the affirmative vote of every Senator. After the bill had been disposed of, the resolution offered last week by Mr. Vest (hem., Mo.) for the coinage of silver builton, and for the payment of Treasury notes in standard silver dollars, and of greenbacks in either silver gold coin, as the conditions of the Treasury may require, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Vest modified its form, making it a joint recolution, and Mr. Morrill (Ren., Vt.) moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Without taking a vote on that motion the Senate at taking a vote on that motion, t. P. M. adjourned till Friday next.

### PANAMA CELEBRATES.

#### Gratitude of Colombia for Our Defence of the Monroe Doctrine.

PANAMA, Dec. 24.-The Star and Herald publishes an extended report of a grand public demonstration which was held here last night in honor of United States Consul General Vitquain as the representative of the American nation. The demonstration was intended to express the gratitude of Colombia for the action of the United States in defence of the Monroe doctrine. More than 5,000 persons were pres-ent, and speeches were made by several leading

Consul-General Vifquain made a speech in Consul-General Afquain made a speech in answer to a complimentary address. He said that the Monroe doctrine was not a declaration of war, but a declaration of peace and justice. Its object, he said, was the preservation of the integrity of America; nothing more, but still nothing less. The meeting was orderly, but the greatest enthusiasm prevailed over the action of the United States, which is in accord with the sentiment of all classes.

# BACKING THE PRESIDENT.

The Irish-Americans of Bunker Hill Sent Pledges to Him. Boston, Dec. 24. The Irish-American Club of the Bunker Hill District sent a letter to President Cleveland yesterday, pledging itself to send

if there should be a conflict. The letter says in "Stand firm, Mr. President, and you will have the bone and sinew, the strength and manhood of the nation at your back. Take no cousin of the nation at your back. Take no cousin Germany taffy. Think of the Alabama and other cousinly acts and accept nothing less than the unconditional surrender of all claims to interference in American affairs beyond her own provincial border, which will inevitably be the result, peace or war, if you stand firm to your purpose. With peace she may still for a time retain her provinces on this side, but war can only end in having her detested flag awept from the continent forever, and now is the day and the hour, and I think we have the mou to settle it for all time."

to the front 150 men, fully armed and accounted,

### PRESIDENT ROGERS SPEAKS. The Read of the Northwestern University

Endorses the President. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—President Rogers of Northwestern University, who also occupies the chair of international law at that college, in an interview to-day came out flatfooted for President

Cleveland's message. He says it is a purely patriotic document. He added:

"I approve of that message, and I do not regard it as having its inspiration in any desire for a third term. I have too great a regard for the President of the United States to believe that he would place in a position of peril two great nations simply to further his own sellish ends." The Monroe doctrine, President Rogers said,

The Monroe doctrine, President Rogers said, was broad enough to cover an attempt such as had been made by England in regard to Venezuela. While it was not now a part of international law he expected it to become so in a few years. Nations would be compelled to ultimately acknowledge the principle involved, as it was one of the fundamental principles which alone kept them from encroaching on each other's power. other's power.

Heatite to England. Moscow, Dec. 24.-The entire Russian press is discussing the Anglo-American crisis with

RUSSIA IS OUR FRIEND.

The Entire Press Champions Us and It

an arder approaching enthusiasm. The papers daily calculate hopefully the chances of a conflict.

They wholly sympathize with the United States and are frankly heatile to Great Britain. They do not conceal their delight that Great Britain may possibly be paralyzed in the East by her troubles in the West.

#### SPAIN OPENS HER ARCHIVES TO US. But We Mustn't Infer that She Loves the

Monroe Dectrine. LONDON, Dec. 24.-The Standard will to morrow publish a despatch from Madrid sayng it is understood that the Govern ment will not object to the United States sending a Commission to Madrid to seek information from the Spanish archives regarding the boundaries of Venezuela and British Gulana and Brazil and French Guians, but will previously intimate that allowing access to the archives is an act of courtesy and does not imply in the slightest degree that

Spain admits the soundness of the Monroe doc-It is an open secret in diplomatic and political circles that the Spanish Government will adopt the attitude of all the European countries whose opinions on the subject Spanish diplomats have recently ascertained were adverse to the Monroe doctrine.

The despatch adds that in view of the unanimous protests against President Cleveland's in the press and by the publie. Seffor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, cannot afford to play into the hands of the United States, however much he may desire to avert fresh developments concerning Cuba.

### BROTHERLY SYMPATHY.

#### Lord Playfair Is Sure That All Good Americans Love Good Englishmen. LONDON, Dec. 24,-The Times will to-morrow

publish a letter written by Lord Playfair recalling instances of mutual expressions of brotherly sympathy by Great Britain and the United

He reproduces President Cleveland's noble words in reply to him when he introduced the arbitration deputation to the President in 1887. Lord Playfair dwells upon the celebration of he centenary of American independence in Philadelphia and the enthusiasm displayed at a banquet there to the toast, "The Mother Counry," to which he had the privilege of replying. He says he refuses, after what he has witnessed, to believe that the heart of the bert people in the United States does not entertain

an equal affection for Englishmen as the latter do for them. He refers to his spending eighteen successive outumns in the United States, thereby gaining knowledge of many of the leading men there. He adds that the late Mr. James G. Blaine once assured him that nothing would induce the United States to go to war with England, and authorized him to express this opinion to Lord Salisbury, who was then, as now, Urime Minister, which he did. Lord Playfair concludes by urging the doption of Mr. Gladstone's "common-sense" advice, and declaring that the two nations ad-

mire and love each other. All the papers will to-morrow publish editorials, which are virtually long sermons from the text. "Peace on earth, good will to men," with special reference to the United States and Great Britain. They reaffirm their

#### belief that peace will not be broken TRAMPS CASH COUPONS.

Picked Them Up After They Had Passed Through a State Treasurer's Chimney. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24.-A. W. Lawrison, a trainp, yesterday picked up unburned coupons ney, and had two of them cashed at the Treasury. He was charged with embezzlement, but the charge would not stand, and he was discharged and was ordered to leave the city immediately. The Mayor expressed great regret that there was no law under which he could be held. There was evidence that he had several other coupons in his possession. He said that

when the end of the month came the State Treasurer would discover how much he had lost. The police say that several other tramps were with Lawrison, and that these all had coupons, It is believed they cashed several hundred dollars of these at banks and other places after they picked them up in Capitol Square yesterday. Other persons picked up several, but returned them to the Treasurer. The loss falls on the State Trensurer.

### INCREASED WAGES FOR 18,000. Coke Workers to Receive an Advance Highest Wages Ever Paid,

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 .- All the coke compantes will post notices to-morrow mording of an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent, for all grades of labor.

The companies have been working in unison for the past two months and the advance was decided upon. The new rate of wages will be the highest ever paid in the region. Between 15,000 and 18,000 workers will be benefited by the advance. It is generally believed that the advance in wages will make an increase in the selling price of coke.

### EXPRESS VAN KILLS A BOY.

Knocked Him Off His Wagon and Ran Over Him-Arrest of the Driver. Lester Kaltenbach, 18 years old, of 18 Stewart street, Brooklyn, was on the scat of a wagon that was passing through Worth street late yesterday afternoon, when it was run into by a large two-horse van of the National Express

Company, driven by David J. Brogani of 29 Sixth avenue. The shock threw Kaltenbach to the pavement. One of the rear wheels of the express wagon passed over and crushed his chest. He died in Hudson Street Hospital. Bro-gani was arrested. Witnesses of the accident said that he was driving recklessly, but he says that the collision was purely accidental.

#### CYCLIST RUN DOWN IN HARLEM Mr. Everett's Horse Injures August Hahn and Wrecks His Wheel.

While riding on a blevele in Seventh avenue yesterday afternoon August Hahn of Long Island City was run down at 125th street by the horse of Thomas Everett of 241 West 187th street, which had been frightened by a cable

The horse fell on him and his wheel, Hahn was badly bruised and the wheel was wrecked. No arrest was made, as Mr. Everett promised to pay for the damage done. Hahn, who is connected with the Croton Lake Ico Company, went home in a cab.

car.

#### Regiment Forming in Michigan. MENOMINEE, Mich., Dec. 24 .- An enthusiastic

meeting was held in this city last night and the First Michigan Volunteer Regiment, for Veneznelan or other service, was formed. Col. Norcross and Col. Leisen were the prime movers. A recruiting office has been opened, and it is expected that fully 1,000 names will be enrolled.

#### Maine Salls for Hampton Roads The United States cruiser Maine, Capt. A. J.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. The regular Cabinet meeting to-day lasted little more than an hour. Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Lamont re-mained with the President after the meeting Crowninshield, which stopped here en route from Newport, passed Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon under orders to join Ad-miral Bunce's flag at Hampton Roads.

### BRITISH AUTHORS SPEAK.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### THEY ASK THEIR BRETHREN HERB

TO HELP AVERT WAR. If It Comes a Century of Literature Will

Be Disfigured with Records of Humiliation and Disgrace-Mr. Labouchers Wonts Japan to Arbitrate the Trouble -American Stocks Firm and Advancing. LONDON, Dec. 24.—An address from British to

American literary men relative to the Anglo-American crisis has been compiled by an auther of distinction, whose name, however, is not made public, and is being numerously signed. Among those who sign the address will probably be John Ruskin, William Lecky, Walter Besant, Richard Blackmore, Thomas Hardy, William Black, Rider Haggard, John Morley, and others equally prominent. After prefatory

remarks the address continues: "There are two paths before us. One leads we know not whither, but in the end, through war, with all its accompaniments of carnage, un-speakable suffering, limitless destruction, and hideous desolation, to its inevitable sequel, hatred, bitterness, and the disruption of our race. It is this path that we ask you to join us in an effort to make impossible."

The address expresses the pride felt by the British for the United States, and says: "Nothing in history has earned us more glory than the conquest of a vast continent by the Anglo-Saxon race. When our pride is humbled by the report of things that you do better than ourelves it is also lifted up by the conscious-

ness that you are our kindred. There is no

anti-American feeling among Englishmen; it is impossible that there can be any anti-English feeling among Americans." The address then dwells on the strength of the tie of literature, which, it says, will continue to live after the fever of any political strife shalt have passed away. If war should occur, English literature would be dishonored and disfigured for a century to come by patriotic songs, histories of victories and de-feats, records of humiliation and disgrace, and stories of burning wrong and unavenged insult.

These would be branded deep in the hearts of

our peoples, who would so express themselves

in poems and novels as to make it impossible

or any of us who had lived through such a fratricidal war to resume their former love and rlendship. In conclusion the address says: "Poets and rentors, scholars and philosophers, men and women of imagination and vision, we call upon you in the exercise of your far-reaching influence to save our literature from dishonor and

concerning the entire territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela to the arbitration of the Japanese Government. The Stock Exchange market opened quiet, but firm. The settlement in mining stocks began to-day, American railroads were firm, and the

Truth advises the reference of the questions

our race from lasting injury."

dealings were nominal. The other stocks recovered by noon, when all railroads were better, and the general aspect was quieter. As compared with yesterday's closing quotations, consols, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon, were up 9-16 for money and 14 for the account. Canadian Pacific showed an advance of 196: Erle, 14; Erie seconds, 2; Illinois Central, 414; St. Paul common, 214: New York Central, 2: Pennsylvania, 34: Reading, 34: Mexican Central fours, 1; Louisville and Nashville, 134, and

Atchison common, 1. Mexican ordinary was unchanged. The Stock Exchange market closed quiet. Consols were strong upon bear repurchasing. In American railroad stocks the business was limited, but the advance ranged from 34 to 214

for the day. EDINIURGH, Dec. 24.—The Free Church Pres. bytery of Edinburgh has sent a message to the American Presbyterian Church conveying greetings, and the hope that everything consistent with the will of Christ will be done both by Great Britain and the United States to secure a

### peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan dispute.

ARMS FOR CANADA. Canada's Defences Will Be Strengthened. LONDON, Dec. 24.-The Manchester Courier wich and Davenport arsenals for a large quantity of ammunition, together with a great number of magazine rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and other guns for shipment to Canada in January.

The Courier also learns that the defences of

Canada are to be gradually strengthened. Tonoxto, Dec. 24.-Interviews with a large number of citizens are published to-day. While all express the opinion that there will be no war between England and the United States, a number strongly advocate precautionary measures on the part of Canada, such as military organization and arming at all vulnerable points on the lakes and at the crossings of Niagara, Detroit, and St. Lawrence rivers.

HALIFAX, Dec. 24.-The steamer Damara from London, to-day brought a large quantity of ammunition and other Government stores. The steamer St. John City, which left London vesterday, will also bring a large consignment, This is the usual supply, and is not being sent

### in consequence of the war talk. UTAH ONE OF US.

Her Admission to the Union on Jan. 4 Will Be Duly Celebrated. SALT LAKE, Utab, Dec. 24.-The announcement that President Cleveland would issue the proclamation admitting Utah to the Union on Jan. 4, and that the State officers elect would assume their offices on the Monday following, was received here with general satisfaction, and quickly the arrangements for properly celebrating the event were perfected. As soon as the news of the signature of the proclamation is re-ceived on Saturday Salt Lake City will resound with the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

Monday, inauguration day, will be a general Monday, inauguration for religions. Exercises will

holday, insular and time of rejoicing. Exercises will be held in the great Mormon Tabernacle, where Chief Justice Merritt will administer the oath of office to the incoming State officers. In the evening a grand inauguration ball will be held. KEELY WON'T TAKE OUT PATENTS. He Will Dispose of His Inventions on a

Royalty Basis. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24,-Mrs. Bloomfield Moore said to-day that, owing to the position taken by the managers of the old Keely Motor Company at the annual meeting and the delay of the stockholders in accepting his proposition for a reorganization, Keely has decided to take

out no patents on his inventions. He will adopt a "royalty system" in dealing with his discoveries commercially. To cover his system she says at least thirty patents would be required, which it would take a long time to prepare and get through the Patent Office, and would cost a great deal of money, which could be better used in developing the

## SUNDAY OPENING PETITION.

The Gaznes Have Nearly 18,000 Highatures Mayor Strong Wouldn't Sign. The Gazon petition for a more liberal Sunday aw has received already nearly 18,000 signatures. Secretary Oppenheimer of the head-quarters, at 25 Third avenue, says that Mayor Strong was seen ablis office by a representative

Strong was seen ablis office by a representative of the Petition Committee and asked for his eignature. His answer was:

I decline to sign a common petition. Is would not be in heeping with the dignity of my office. I do my work in a different way.

Among the signers are the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Kaufman Kohler, the Rev. Maurice II, Harris, and Aldermen Ware, Magnetic Historica, and Murphy, and Windolph.